

tinted within like the outside. Outer lip blunt, in profile view seen to be retracted towards suture and base. Columella almost straight, smooth. Length 113 mm., diam. 38 mm.; length of aperture 72.5 mm.; 6 whorls.

This species is not closely related to any of the known aurinias, being perhaps nearest to *A. dubia* Brod.

The type is 168804 A.N.S.P.; another specimen is in Dr. de la Torre's possession.

---

## NOTES ON THE RECENT SPONDYLUS OF FLORIDA

BY HUGH C. FULTON

The following species of *Spondylus* have been quoted in various publications as having been taken off Florida, viz.: *Spondylus americanus* Lamk., *S. echinatus* Lamk., *S. spathuliferus* Sow. (non Lamk.), and *S. gussoni* Costa. The first two named are conspecific. *S. spathuliferus* Sow. is *ictericus* Reeve, and *S. gussoni* Costa (a Mediterranean species), is probably a wrong identification. This leaves two species.

### 1. *Spondylus dominicensis* Röding.

1784. *Spondylus echinatus* Martyn, Univ. Conch. fig. 154 (not binomial).

1798. *Sp. dominicensis* Röding. Bolten Catalogue p. 193.

1819. *Sp. americanus* Lamk., Anim. sans Vert. Vol. VI, p. 188 (not of Schreiber, 1793).

1819. *Sp. arachoides* Lamk., Anim. sans Vert., Vol. VI, p. 188.

Two other names have been associated with *americanus* Lk. They are *longispina* and *avicularis* both of Lamarek. I am unable to identify *avicularis*, but it is certainly not the same as *americanus* Lk. *Sp. longispina* Lk. is a synonym of *Sp. pesasininus* Röding.

In my "List of species of *Spondylus*," Jour. of Conch. 1915, p. 331, I followed Hedley and Pilsbry in "Nautilus," Vol. 26, p. 46, in giving Hermann, 1781, as author of the name *americanus*; but I have since discovered that it was a *nomen nudum*, no adequate description or reference to any figure being given.

The next earliest name available known to me is *dominicensis* Röding.

Schreiber's *Sp. americanus* (Versuch einer Vollständigen Conchylienkenntniss, 1793) is to me the same as the *variegatus* Röding (Bolten Catalogue p. 194). I am unable to agree with Cox (Proc. Mal. Soc. Lond. Vol. 18, p. 251) that Schreiber's species is Lamarck's *longitudinalis*, a species that I believe to be unidentifiable.

## 2. *Spondylus ictericus* Reeve.

1856. *Spondylus ictericus* Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. XI, fig. 40 (a beach-rolled specimen).

1848. *Spondylus spathuliferus* Sow., Thes. Conch. p. 421, pl. 89, fig. 61. (Not of Lamarck, 1819, a synonym of *ducalis* Röding, 1798.)

The type of *ictericus* is beach-rolled and difficult to associate with perfect specimens. One requires a series in varying conditions to see the connection. I recently received a fine specimen from Mr. Lermond, it was taken 80 miles off the west coast of Florida. This species appears to be common in the West Indies, and like most Spondyli varies greatly in color and in the disposition and length of its spines.

---

## A DENSE AGGREGATION OF SNAILS

BY E. A. ANDREWS

(Plate 5)

The crowding together of animals, not members of a family or colony, may sometimes be brought about by favorable conditions for feeding and such seems to have been the case in the aggregation to be described. Land snails may aggregate about limestone, or even old oyster shells, and marine snails may crowd together upon sea weed between tides, or about food on mud flats. T. D. A. Cockerell in *Science Gossip*, 1885, described *Limnaea stagnalis* on a newspaper in a pond: "So that for a space of about a foot square nothing else could be seen." In fresh-water streams the density of snail population varies much from point to point.

The "Great River" of the northwest part of Jamaica B. W. I. drains a limestone area some twenty miles long and ten wide as a rapid stony stream with but a few miles of submerged bed where set back by the sea and navigable for canoes. Among the